

# Monday Moments in US History

Entrance task: Pick up a homework and class work packet before sitting down

Today: Was the Civil War inevitable?

Homework: Ch. 11-1, Finish p. 9-11 if not done



Think:

**Based on our last unit on westward expansion and Manifest Destiny, what tensions existed in the young America by the mid-1800s that likely contributed to the Civil War?**



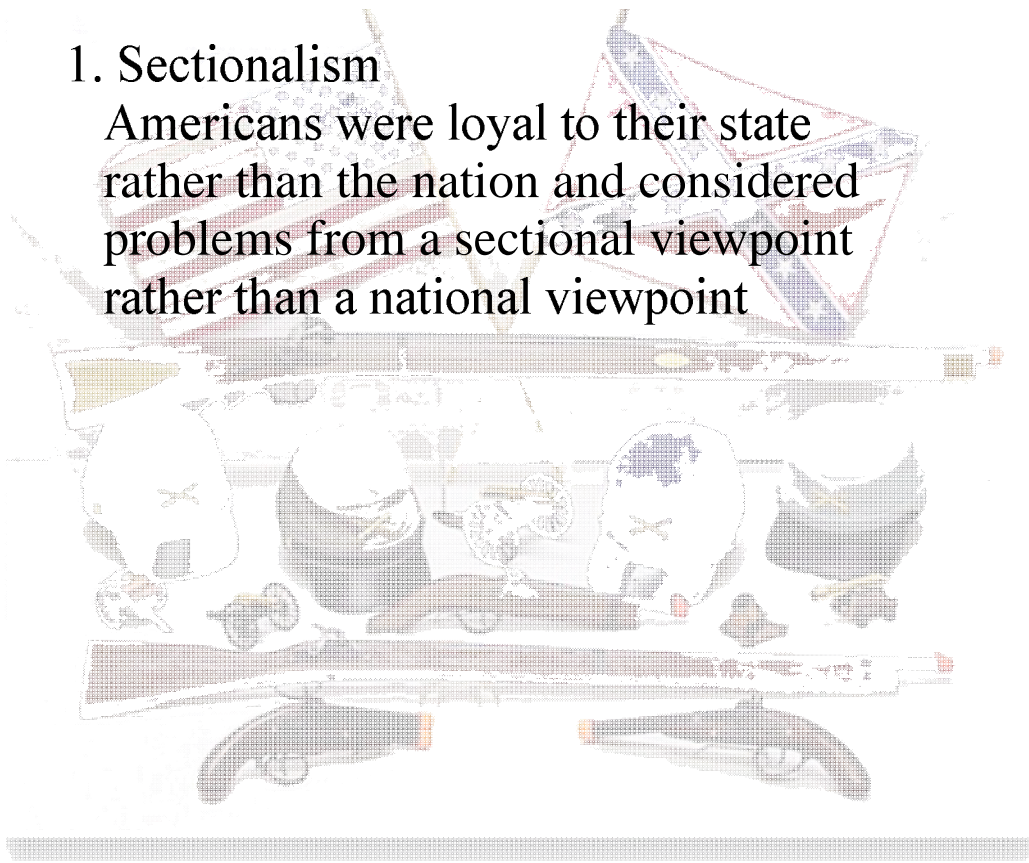
## Causes of the Civil War: 3 "S's"

- Sectionalism
- Slavery
- States' Rights

**Missouri Compromise**  
**Nullification Crisis**  
**Conflicting views on dealing with**  
**Native Americans**  
**Texas Annexation dispute**  
**Failure of Wilmot Proviso**

# 1. Sectionalism

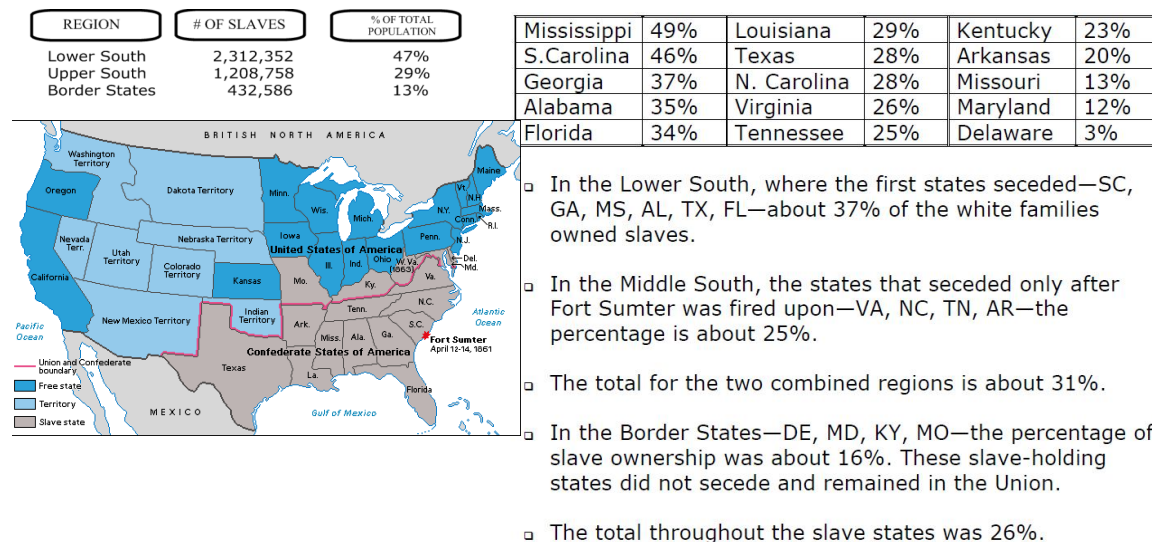
Americans were loyal to their state rather than the nation and considered problems from a sectional viewpoint rather than a national viewpoint





## 2. Slavery in the United States - 1860

- \* Nearly 1/3 of Southern families owned slaves
- \* 88% owned fewer than 20 slaves
- \* 50% owned fewer than 5 slaves
- \* South was home to 30% of the nation's population, and 60% of the nation's wealthiest men
- \* 1860 per capita income in South = \$3,798
- \* 1860 per capita income in North = \$2,040



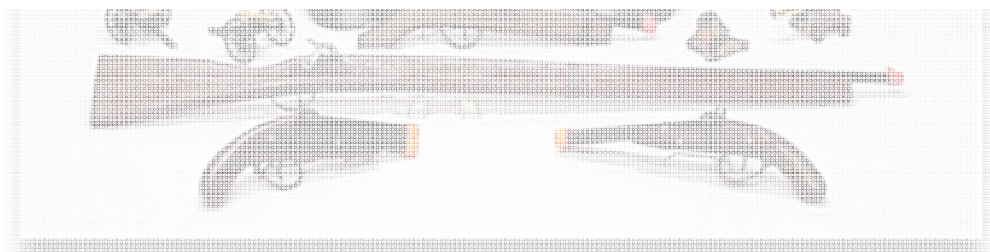
Percentage of slave  
holding families -  
1860



Why were  
there no  
slaves  
being used in  
the north?



Arguments for Slavery	Arguments Against Slavery
1 Plantation households were like large & happy families.	1. Slavery violated the basic principles of the U.S. & of Christianity.
2 Most planters took a personal interest in the well-being of their slaves, even more so than the industrialists of the North.	2. Protestants believed that all humans had the right to choose their own destiny & follow God's laws.
3 Southern households possessed an order, a grace & sense of liberty that northerners couldn't understand.	3. Many were sure that slavery would be the ruin of the U.S. & American society.



### 3. States' rights

How autonomous were states under the new *federal* system?

- Missouri Compromise - 1820
- Tariff (Nullification) Crisis of 1832
- Slavery issue with the annexation of Texas 1845
- Failed Wilmot Proviso of 1846

*Congress of the United States,*  
**10th Amendment: Powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved by the people.**

***Where in the Constitution does it say that states cannot secede?***



# Was the Civil War inevitable?

Causes of the Civil War  
12:30

page 3

## WAS THE CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE? Sectionalism: loyalty to state rather than nation

### NORTH (NE & Mid-Atlantic states)

**1. Regional make-up:** growing mfg, several large cities, small farms, wanted to expand markets

#### 2. favored:

- a. protective tariff
- b. Bank of the U.S., provided both capital & stability for business
- c. bldg. roads, canals & RR's

#### 3. opposed:

- a. expansion – could upset balance of slave & free states
- b. cheap land in the West (\$1.25/acre); feared loss of factory workers
- c. slavery – moral issue

Why do you think Northerners were so opposed to slavery?

### SOUTH (Atlantic & SW states)

**1. Regional make-up:** plantations, small farms, few large cities

#### 2. favored:

- a. expansion – could result in more slave states & increase in fed'l power
- b. continuation of slavery

#### 3. opposed:

- a. protective tariff bec. Raised price of mfg. goods
- b. Bank of U.S. – state banks gave easier credit
- c. improving transportation system; more concerned w/shipping to North & Europe
- d. divided on expansion – wanted cheap land but feared loss of power in fed'l gov't

Do you think Southerners were wrong to want to maintain slavery?

### West (Central & NW states)

**1. Regional make-up:** cheap land, opportunity for new life

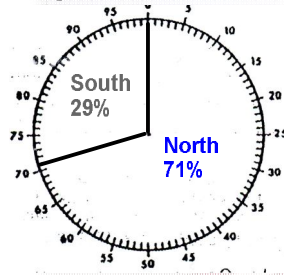
#### 2. favored:

- a. improving transportation system
- b. increased settlement would lead to increased political power
- c. protective tariff would increase trade w/North

#### 3. opposed:

- a. Bank of U.S. – state banks easier credit
- b. slavery – moral issue

Why do you think there were different opinions on whether slavery should exist in the Western Territories that eventually would want to become states?



Area of Comparison	Percentage = North	Percentage = South
Population	71	29
Railroad mileage	72	28
Bank deposits	81	19
Factories	85	15
Wealth produced	75	25
Farm acreage	45	55
Iron and steel production	93	7
Value of exports	33	67
Military colleges	11	89
Naval tonnage	96	4
Firearms production	97	3

## Monday Moments in US History

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12/5/11  
12/1/12

## *Tuesday Topics in US History*

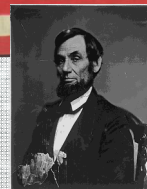
Entrance task: Think: How does the expression, "*Rome wasn't built in a day*" reflect the onset of the American Civil War?

Today: Specific events that led to the Civil War

Homework: Ch. 11-4

**CIVIL WAR**: a war between different factions or regions within the same country.

Random House Dictionary







## Causes of the Civil War: 3 "S's"

- Sectionalism
- Slavery
- States' Rights



## Events Leading up to War

With a partner or two, complete the matrix in the class work packet (pages 4 & 5) by reading a short document on each of the events listed. You will finish this tomorrow.

Please return the readings to the correct folder when you are finished.



12/5/11  
12/1/12

## *Tuesday Topics in US History*

Homework: Ch. 11-4

12/5/11  
12/1/12

## *Wednesday Wonders in US History*

Entrance task: Think: Could the Civil War have been avoided?

Today: Specific events that led to the Civil War

Homework: Review packet materials

## EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR

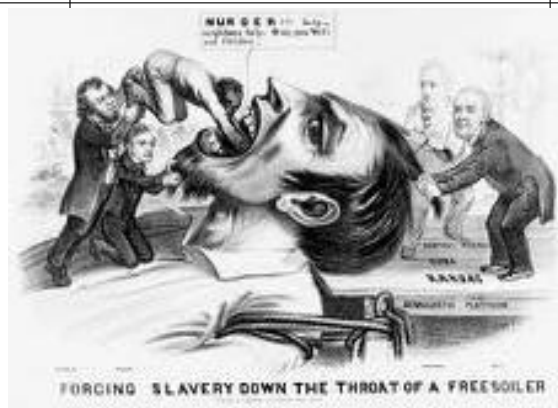
EVENT	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT	HOW IT BROUGHT US CLOSER TO WAR
1. Missouri Compromise	1820	Missouri wanted to be admitted to the Union but it would offset the balance in the Senate of free/slave states. Maine was carved out of Mass & was admitted as free; Missouri was admitted as slave. Slavery was prohibited in the rest of La. Territory.	It kept us from exploding into violence but was only a reprieve.

Compromise of 1850	1850	The Calif. Gold Rush led to 1000's of people flocking to Calif. They wanted Calif. To be admitted to the Union as a free state. Clay (KY) recommended that Calif be admitted as free, NM & UT be given pop. Sov., Congress would forbid sale of slaves in DC but it would remain legal there. Fugitive Slave Act would be passed.	This was passed & it did calm a troubled nation. However, the Fugitive Slave Act made the situation worse bec. Northerners were furious. It spurred the writing of <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> .
Uncle Tom's Cabin	1852	Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, it presented an account of the life of slavery and the horrors of being owned by another.	It created great empathy for slaves and inspired both abolitionists and those who had previously thought little about it.




3. Kansas- Nebraska Act	1854	Stephen Douglas (Ill), hoping to run for Pres., wanted Kansas & Neb. To enter the union so RR's could be built to connect Chicago w/ the West. He proposed the practice of popular sovereignty in these territories, thus repealing the Missouri Compromise. Congress pass the Act.	This infuriated Northerners, & his own party denounced him as a sell-out. This led to the creation of the Rep. Party, devoted to ending slavery once & for all.
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4. "Bleeding Kansas"	1856	During the summer of 1856, pro-slavery & anti-slavery forces burn each others' houses & towns; \$2M worth of damage to property & >200 people were killed	Tensions escalate, proving that probably there will be no peaceful resolution to this issue.
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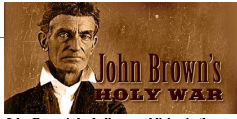
5.Dred Scott Decision	1857, March	<p>Sup. Court ruled that slaves were not citizens &amp; therefore had no right to sue in court. The Missouri Compromise was <u>unconst.</u> Bec. Congress could not deprive citizens of their property.</p> 	Anti-slavery forces were disgusted with this ruling & prob. Only strengthened their resolve.
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6.Lincoln-Douglas Debates	1858	<p>Debates bet. A. Lincoln &amp; Stephen Douglas for <u>Illinois'</u> Senate seat. During 7 debates, Lincoln expresses his views that minority rights should be preserved even in the face of majority rule.</p>	Douglas won re-election but Lincoln won a large following. He was elected Pres. in 1860, much to the disappointment of the South.
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**"A house divided against itself cannot stand"  
and that "this government cannot endure  
permanently half slave and half free."**



7. John Brown's Raid	1859	John Brown attacked the fed'l arsenal in Va., hoping to arm the Afr-Am. Slaves so they could rebel. Va. Militiamen surrounded Brown & pinned them down for 2 days. Brown surrendered w/ > ½ of his men dead. Brown was found guilty of treason & was hanged.	This only caused an eruption of fierce emotion on both sides. He was hailed as a martyr by the North & denounced as a tool of Rep. Abolitionists by the South.
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You tube of song

John Brown's body lies a mold'ring in the grave  
John Brown's body lies a mold'ring in the grave  
John Brown's body lies a mold'ring in the grave  
His soul goes marching on

*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*His soul is marching on*

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so true  
He frightened old Virginia till she trembled through and through  
They hung him for a traitor, themselves the traitor crew  
His soul is marching on

*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*

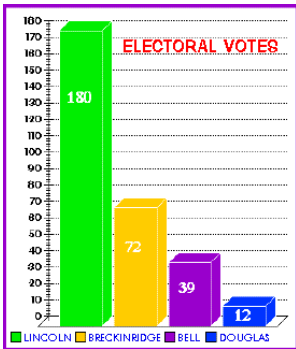
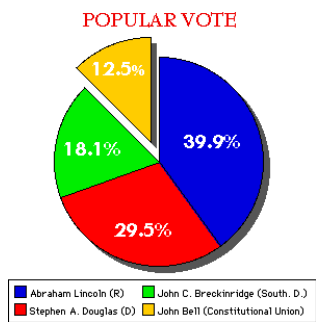
*His soul is marching on*  
John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
But his soul is marching on!

*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*His soul is marching on*

The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down  
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down  
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down  
On the grave of old John Brown

*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!*  
*His soul is marching on*

8. Election of 1860	1860	This election showed there were no more nat'l parties but sectional/regional ones. Lincoln won every free state exc. NJ; He won the presidency w/out winning a single electoral vote in the South, proving that the North was indeed becoming more powerful.	The immediate result of this event was that SC seceded from the Union & formed the Confederate States of America.
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After the election results were known, Southern slave states, led by South Carolina, began seceding from the Union. By the time of Lincoln's inauguration in March 1861, 7 states from the Deep South had left the Union.

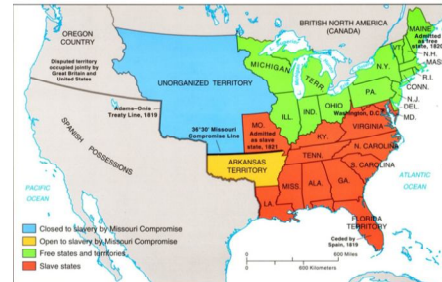
The Constitution in Jeopardy:  
The American Civil War

**The ELECTION OF 1860**

This election showed clearly how divided the U.S. had become. The only remaining national party, the **DEMOCRATIC** Party, split between North and South with each wing running a candidate.

**LINCOLN**, the first Republican to be elected President, received only 39% of the **POPULAR VOTE** (vote of the people).

The election of a Northerner who opposed the extension of slavery drove some Southerners to threaten **SECESSION**. To prevent this, Senator Crittenden of Kentucky proposed the Crittenden Compromise that would have divided the nation, slave versus free territory all the way to **CALIFORNIA** along the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE** line. The compromise was defeated because congressional Republicans would not support it. Some did not believe that the South would go through with their threats to leave the Union.



**The Secession Crisis**

In December 1860, **SOUTH CAROLINA** decided to secede from the Union. By Feb. 1861, 6 more states seceded and, with South Carolina, formed the **Confederate States of America**. President James Buchanan took no action to stop them. (Lincoln was not inaugurated until March). He stated that neither he nor Congress had the power to preserve the Union because it *"rests upon public opinion and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in war."* Lincoln disagreed and denied that states could secede. In his first Inaugural Address in March 1861, Lincoln stated, *"in view of the Constitution and the law, the Union is unbroken."*





12/5/11  
12/12/12

## *Wednesday Wonders in US History*

Entrance task: Think: Could the Civil War have been avoided?

Today: Specific events that led to the Civil War

Homework: Review packet materials

## Thursday Topics

Entrance task: Get your class work packet out and turn to pages 8 & 9

Today: Video - The Civil War

I. The Cause - 10:35  
II. All Night Forever - 12:36  
III. Are We Free - 19:38  
IV. A House Divided - 23:49  
V. The Meteor - 27:56  
VI. Secessionist - 32:37

Homework: None

# Friday Finale

Entrance task: Think: Should and/or could Pres. James Buchanan and his predecessors have done something that would have prevented the Civil War?

Today: The forgettable three

Homework: CH. 12-2

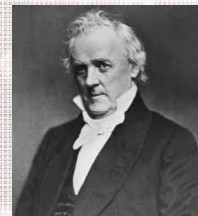
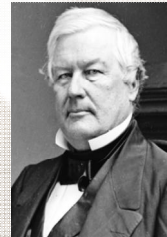
## The Forgettable Three



Millard Fillmore - 1850-1853

Franklin Pierce - 1853-1857

James Buchanan - 1857-1861



2-3 minute clips on each



# Should the Forgettable Three be held accountable for the Civil War?

Yes, they should be held accountable

No, they should NOT be held accountable

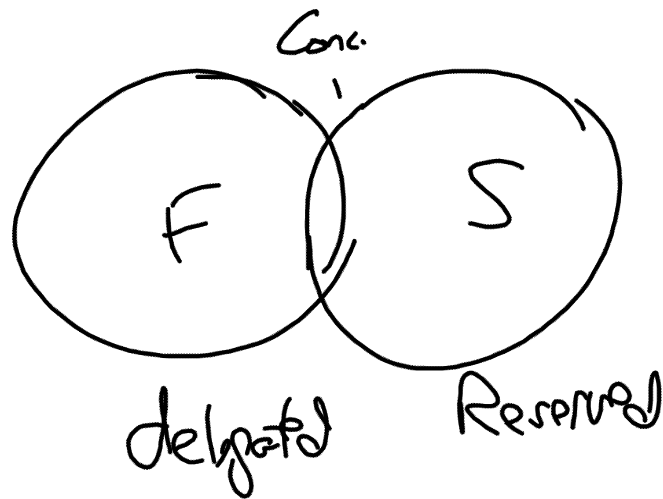
Y  
E  
S

1. Someone should have shown the courage to enforce the regulations of the Missouri C.
2. The Forgettable Three lacked the backbone to stand up to the South
3. Each president gave in, little by little, through the concept of popular sovereignty, opening the door to arguments, conflict & bloodshed.
4. This led to Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Lincoln-Douglas Debate to become more than just minor issues, dividing up the nation
5. This led to the dreadful Dred Scott decision

N  
O

1. The war didn't begin at Fort Sumter but back to the 1600's, when slavery was 1<sup>st</sup> introduced to the Americas
2. The actions to modify the Missouri Compromise were necessary for the good of the nation
  - a. Compromise of 1850- not to do this would have cut Calif in half
  - b. The Kansas-Nebraska Act- was necessary to get the RR from Chicago to the Mid-West & besides, Nebraska & Kansas eventually voted to be free states
  - c. Dred Scott decision was unfortunate- should the President ignore the SC & refuse to enforce it?
3. These were all just EVENTS- the real issue was FEDERALISM; the events were merely the spark that ignited a fuse that began at the origins of this nation

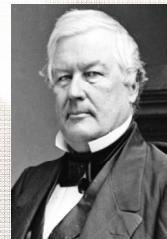




## The Forgettable Three



Millard Fillmore - 1850-1853



Franklin Pierce - 1853-1857

James Buchanan - 1857-1861



2-3 minute clips on each



# Friday Finale

Homework: CH. 12-2

## Monday Moments

Entrance task: Think: Was the South's secession constitutional?

Today: The Constitution in Jeopardy

Homework - Page 18-20 in classwork packet - the Emancipation Proclamation

## The Civil War

p. 12 in class packet

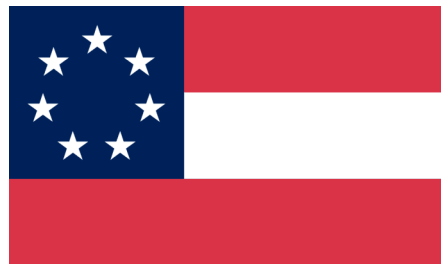
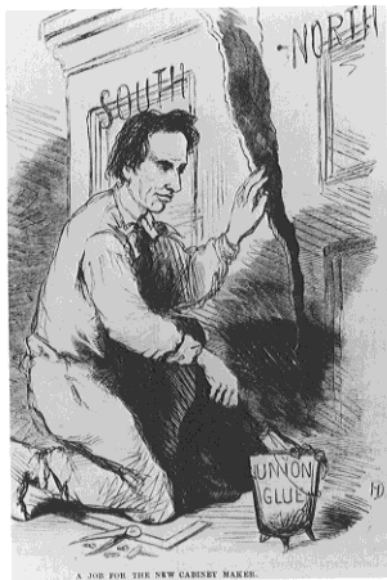
Lincoln's policy was to oppose secession but to take no military action until the South started fighting. In April 1861, the South seized **FT. SUMTER** in Charleston Harbor, S.C. Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion. Four more southern states, including **VA. & N. CAROLINA**, seceded. The Civil War had begun.



## **Preservation of the Union**

Northern View: **UNION SHOULD BE PRESERVED; STATES DON'T HAVE A RIGHT TO SECEDE**

Southern View: **STATES VOUNTARILY JOINED THE UNION; THEY CAN DECIDE TO LEAVE IT.**



This flag was adopted but never officially enacted. For twenty five days the Confederate States of America had no officially approved flag. This flag was raised in a ceremony on March 4, 1861, it contained seven stars, representing the original Confederate States.



## Lincoln's aims & actions

From the beginning of the secession crisis, Lincoln's goal was to **PRESERVE THE UNION**. He took bold executive action to achieve this aim. He called out **MILITIA**, increased the size of the **ARMY**, ordered a naval **BLOCKADE** of the South and approved funds for military expenses while **IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW IN CERTAIN BORDER STATES**. Congress later gave its approval of these actions. Lincoln also ordered the arrest of Southern sympathizers in **MD.** and **W. VA** to prevent secession of those states. Lincoln suspended the **STATE LEGISLATURE (OF MD)** in areas not in rebellion. He later won congressional approval for this step. He also declared **MARTIAL LAW**, which led to the arrests of thousands for suspected disloyalty.

↑ Emergency rule by military authorities during which some Bill of Rights guarantees are suspended. Lincoln is the only pres to exercise this power.

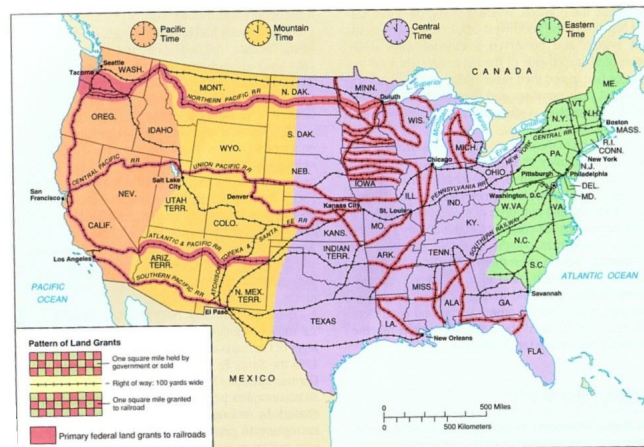


## Other Government Policies During the War

In order to help to finance the Civil War, a new **BANKING** system was created, establishing a national **CURRENCY**. The currency was backed by government bonds and issued by the new federal banks.

**1** In 1862, Congress passed 3 major acts to facilitate economic growth after the war ended. The **DAWES ACT** provided for the settlement of western lands. The **MORRILL LAND GRANT** **2** gave public lands to states and territories to found agriculture, mechanical arts & military science colleges. Congress also authorized the building of the **3** **TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD**, financed with public land grants and cash loans.

Land for NA's for farming to "make them 'white' "



Transcontinental Railroads and Federal Land Grants, 1850-1900  
Thanks to the laissez-faire ideology that prevailed...



### The Morrill Land-Grant Act (1862).

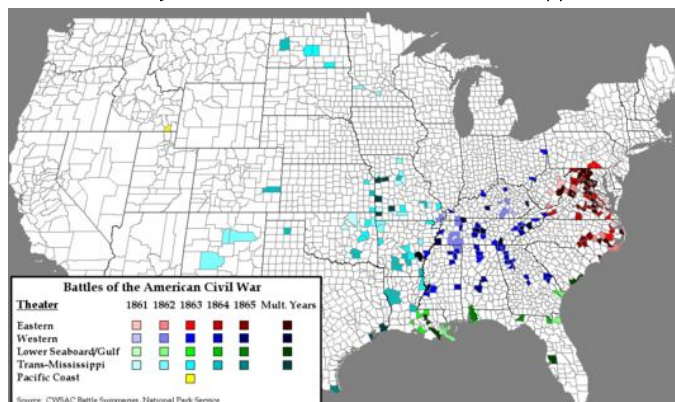
This act encouraged institutions of higher education nationwide to add engineering, mining, agriculture, and other applied sciences to existing courses of studies that were grounded in arts and letters. These subjects would be useful to a nation that was just beginning to enter a period of unprecedented economic and technological growth. These colleges also had to pledge that the cost of this new higher education would remain within reach of Americans of average financial means.

Land Grant Colleges have often been termed  
"democracy's colleges."

### Military Strategy

The **SOUTHERN** war strategy was to attack the **NORTHERN** army repeatedly, inflicting casualties and wearing it down until it lost the will to fight. The Confederacy hoped to gain aid and diplomatic recognition from **FRANCE** and **BRITAIN**, two nations that relied on southern **COTTON**. Neither strategy was successful.

The **NORTH** relied on its superior resources and technology to implement the **ANACONDA** Plan. To that end, the South was cut off from the west, their ports were blockaded and, in effect, they were "strangled" into defeat. By blockading their southern ports, the Confederacy was prevented from importing **FOOD** and **MILITARY** supplies. In 1863, General **GRANT** led the victorious **NORTHERN** forces at **VICKSBURG**— Video Clip Epi 5-56:20 giving the North control of the Mississippi and dividing the South. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant to head the Union forces. As the new commander, Grant's strategy was to destroy not only the Confederate army but also all southern resources that supported the war effort.



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7d/American\\_Civil\\_War\\_Battles\\_by\\_Theater\\_Year.png/535px-American\\_Civil\\_War\\_Battles\\_by\\_Theater](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7d/American_Civil_War_Battles_by_Theater_Year.png/535px-American_Civil_War_Battles_by_Theater)



## Union Advantages

1. **Population**: The North's population (22 million in 1860) was more than twice that of the South (six million free citizens, three million slaves.)
2. **Economic resources**: The Union's numerous factories and farms were capable of producing the massive amount of war goods and food supplies needed for victory. In contrast, the South had little industry and its farms produced chiefly cotton, not food. In addition, the North's railroad system was far superior to the South's.
3. **Political leadership**: Though hardworking and dedicated, the Confederate president Jefferson Davis did not have the leadership ability of the Union president.
4. **Foreign relations**: The United States was recognized throughout the world as a legitimate nation. The South's efforts to win the support and recognition of Great Britain and other nations ended in failure.
5. **Naval superiority**: The South had very few ships of war compared to the North's strong navy. Thus, the North was able to blockade Southern ports and cut off vital supplies.

## Confederate Advantages

1. **Strategic position**: In war, it is generally easier to defend a position than it is to attack it. Instead of launching risky offensives, the Confederacy needed only to beat back Northern assaults.
2. **Preparation for war**: Southerners had a stronger military tradition than Northerners. Most of them knew how to shoot and ride and needed less training than the raw recruits in the Union army.
3. **Military leadership**: On the whole, Southern generals like Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson were superior to northern generals.
4. **Morale**: Because Southern troops were fighting in defense of their homeland, their morale or fighting spirit was usually greater than that of Northern troops.



Page 16 in packet - War strategies





# Monday Moments

Entrance task: Think: Was the South's secession constitutional?

Today: The Constitution in Jeopardy

Homework - Page 18-20 in classwork packet - The Emancipation Proclamation

# Tuesday topics

Entrance task: Gen. Sherman is credited with saying, "war is hell." What do you know about the Civil War that supports his contention?

Today: The Human Cost of the Civil War

Homework - Rewrite the Gettysburg Address on p. 17 in your packet. Original is on p.1079 in text.

## Human Cost

page 13

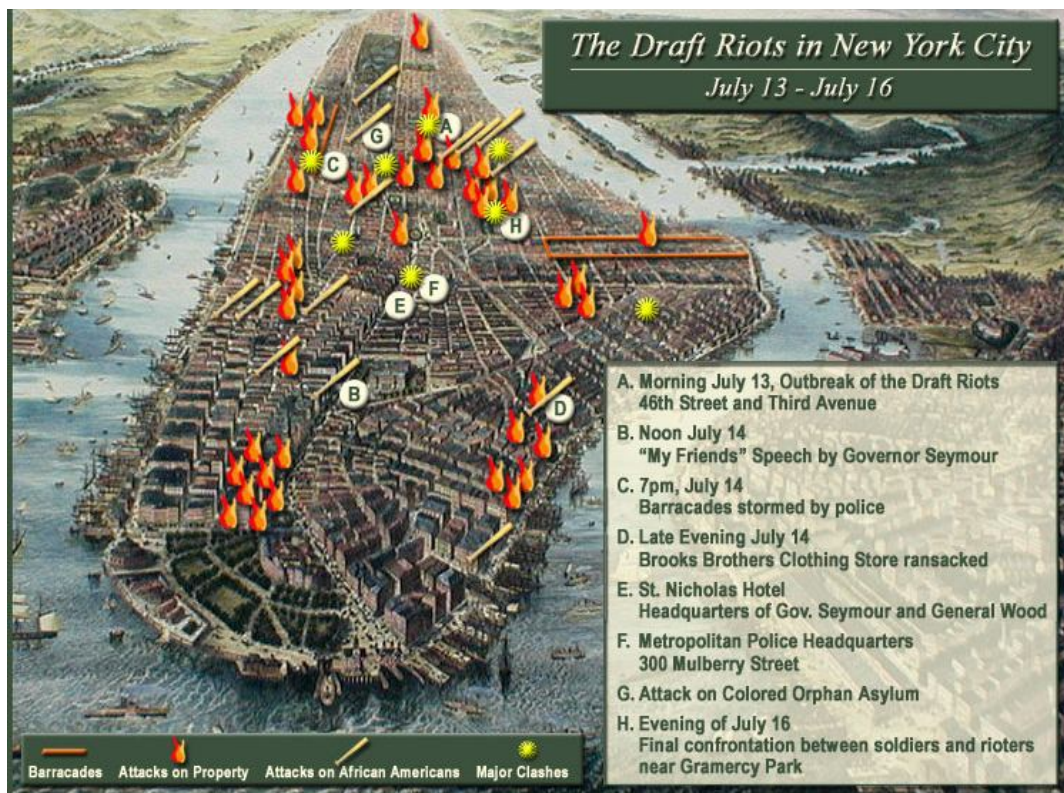
War demands men – lots of men. Northern armies were at first manned solely by volunteers, with each state assigned a quota based on population. But in 1863, after **VOLUNTEERIS** had slacked off, Congress passed a federal conscription law (draft) for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on a nationwide scale. However, this was grossly unfair to the **POOR**. Rich boys could hire **SUBSTITUTES** to go in their places or buy an exemption for \$300. The complaint was “\$300 or your life.” The draft was particularly hated in Democratic **NEW YORK CITY** where riots broke out in 1863, touching off widespread burning and pillaging. **MARTIAL LAW** was imposed to put down the revolt.

In terms of human lives, the Civil War was the bloodiest war the U.S. had had. Some 600,000 Americans lost their lives as new military technologies and old diseases struck down soldiers and civilians. The worst single day of the war occurred in 1862 at the Battle of **ANTIETAM** in **MD.** where Southern commander General **LEE** attempted to invade Maryland. Some 5,000 people died and more than 17,000 were wounded. In 1863, the 3-day battle of **GETTYSBURG** in **PA** was the most costly battle of the war, leaving more than 50,000 dead and wounded on both sides.

- Military control
- Curfews
- Limit other freedoms



Video clip-  
Episode 5 -11:00







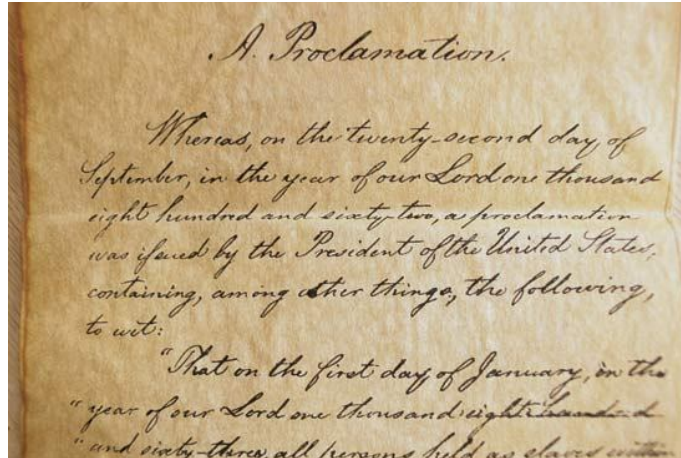
<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1862/october/battle-antietam-1500.jpg>



## The EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

In 1863, Lincoln freed all slaves in those areas still in **REBELLION** against the Union. The Proclamation had largely a symbolic value. The Union could not enforce it, because it freed slaves only in areas under **CONFEDERATE** control. (Although African-Americans had fought for the Union since the start of the war, after the Proclamation, their numbers in the Union military swelled. In all, more than 185,000 enlisted. The 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment was the 1<sup>st</sup> African American unit in the North and demonstrated great bravery.) The Proclamation drew both criticism and praise. Some attacked it for freeing slaves only where the government could **NOT ACT**, while permitting slavery where it **could** act. On the other hand, the Proclamation **REMOVED** the chances of European aid to the South. Most of all, it added a new humanitarian objective to the war.

Go over  
homework  
p. 20 in  
class  
packet



<http://z.about.com/d/afroamhistory/1/0/6/P/54massinfantry3.jpg>



<http://www.nga.gov/feature/shaw/img-n/5303n.jpg>



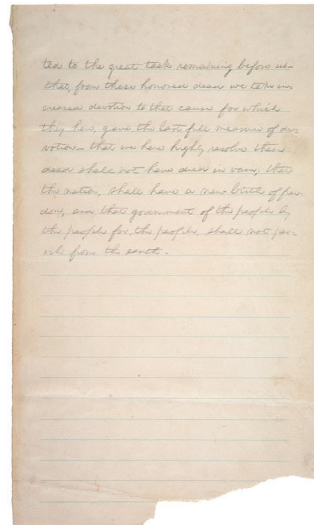
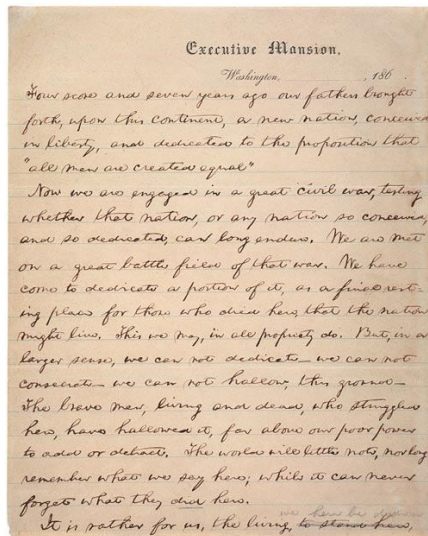
The soldiers of the 54th Regiment paved the way for other African regiments, such as this one.

Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress, American Memories Collection



## The GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

In November 1863, Lincoln dedicated the Union military cemetery at Gettysburg, just a few months after the battle there. His short speech summarized the **GOALS OF THE WAR**. The Battle of Gettysburg was the last time that the South attempted to invade the North. From then on, Lee fought a **DEFENSIVE** war. The war ended in **VA** with **LEE'S** surrender to **GRANT** at **APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE** in Virginia.

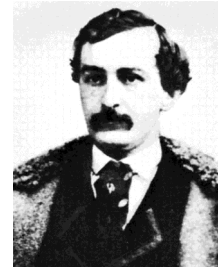
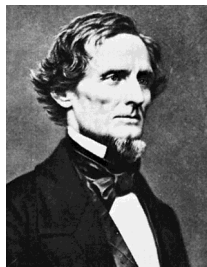


## On the Home Front

In the **NORTH**, production in factories and on farms increased during the Civil War. Women and African-Americans took more factory jobs to replace the white men who had gone to war. Women also ran the farms and raised money to help the wounded soldiers. On both sides, women served as **NURSES**, even in field hospitals. However, medicine was seen as a male profession, and even **CLARA BARTON** founder of the Red Cross, met resistance.

The South lacked **FINANCIAL** support and a good **TRANSPORTATION** network. Furthermore, the Confederate government, led by **JEFFERSON DAVIS**, met with opposition when calling for a military draft or attempting to collect for the army. In the South, the Northern blockade of southern ports led to **FOOD SHORTAGES**. **INFLATION** soared. As in the North, women took over the work on the farms. On the **PLANTATIONS**, they supervised the slaves. They also worked as government clerks and teachers.

By the end of the Civil War, the South was devastated. The war left a legacy of bitterness and new problems. The dead on both sides included Lincoln himself, assassinated within days of the war's end by a Confederate sympathizer named **JOHN WILKES BOOTH**. Andrew Johnson becomes President.



<http://www.historyplace.com/specials/calendar/docs-pix/clara-barton.jpg>

# Tuesday topics

Homework - Rewrite the Gettysburg Address on p. 17 in your packet. Original is on p.1079 in text.

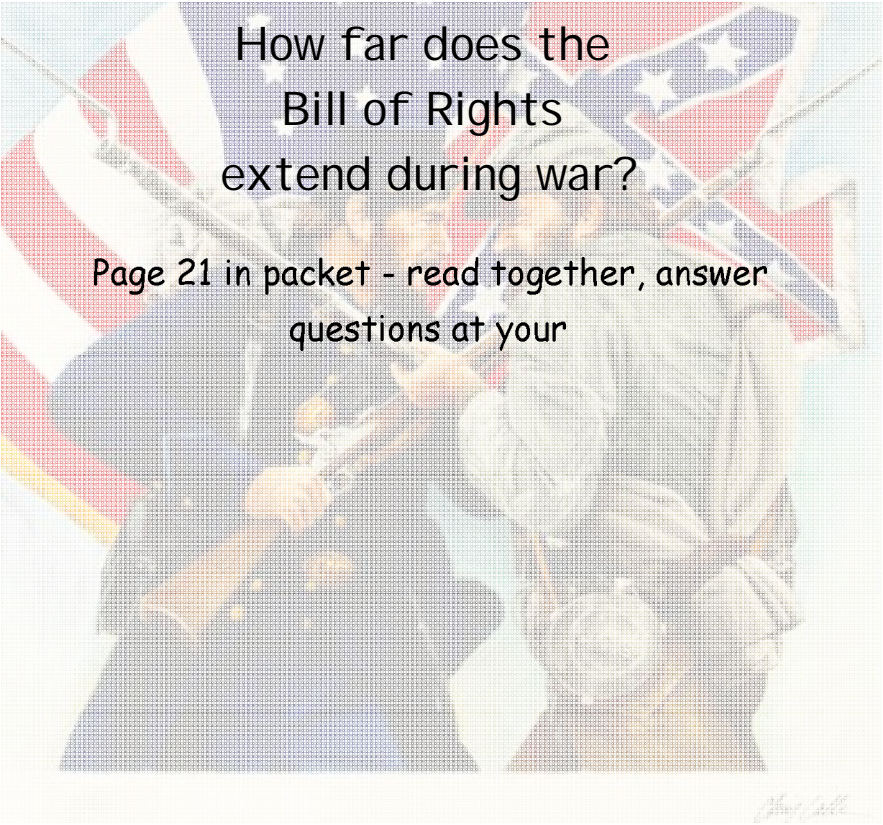
## Wednesday Wonders

Entrance Task: Think: How does the phrase "*Desperate times call for desperate measures*" relate to presidential actions in times of trouble?

Today: Civil Liberties in time of war

Homework: Finish p. 23-24 in class packet if not done in class



A collage featuring several American flags in various orientations. In the foreground, there is a group of people in military uniforms, some wearing berets and holding rifles. The overall tone is patriotic and historical.

How far does the  
Bill of Rights  
extend during war?

Page 21 in packet - read together, answer  
questions at your

## The Bill of Rights in time of war

Page 23 and 24

***Desperate times call for  
desperate measures***

A collage featuring military equipment including rifles, handguns, and helmets. In the background, there are American flags and a Confederate battle flag. The text 'Desperate times call for desperate measures' is overlaid in red, italicized font.



**Instructions:** After reading the article "Civil Liberties Sometimes First Casualty of War," fill in the chart and answer the question that follows.

<i>Presidents who passed laws limiting the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Actions taken by the presidents that limited the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Events (be as specific as possible) which caused the presidents to take actions limiting the rights of citizens during times of "war"</i>	<i>Questioning of action (leave this column blank until we go over the answers)</i>
<i>President Bush</i>	<i>Eavesdropping w/out warrant; redefining torture; Geneva Convention circumvented; Patriot Act</i>	<i>9-11/War on Terrorism</i>	<i>Is it constitutional? Can protecting national security go too far?</i>
<i>President Lincoln</i>	<i>Suspended the right of habeas corpus- the guarantee against being held w/out being charged for a crime; he ignored CJ Taney's order to issue such a writ</i>	<i>Civil War; Draft riots due to \$300 exemption; dissent &amp; criticism over the war;</i>	<i>Is order at "home" more important-temporarily- than American civil liberties? What if he had done nothing?</i>
<i>President FD Roosevelt</i>	<i>Ordered the internment of J-<u>Americans</u> in camps</i>	<i>WWII &amp; bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan made US nervous;</i>	<i>Was the threat real? History argues it was not; that there was no evidence of J-A's aiding &amp; abetting Japan; But we had never been attacked before. And Japan &amp; Germany were real threats.</i>
<i>President John Adams</i>	<i>Approved the Alien &amp; Sedition Acts, prohibiting people from speaking out against the gov't</i>	<i>Federalists v. Dem-Republicans; strong central gov't v. stronger state gov'ts. issue</i>	<i>Was Adams' actions constitutional- to block dissent for the Federalist perspective?</i>

## Wednesday Wonders

**Entrance Task:** Think: How does the phrase "*Desperate times call for desperate measures*" relate to presidential actions in times of trouble?

**Today:** Civil Liberties in time of war

**Homework:** Finish p. 23-24 in class packet if not done in class



# Thursday things

Entrance task: Think: How was it that the South was able to hang on for so long?

Today: Turning points, major battles and prisoners of war

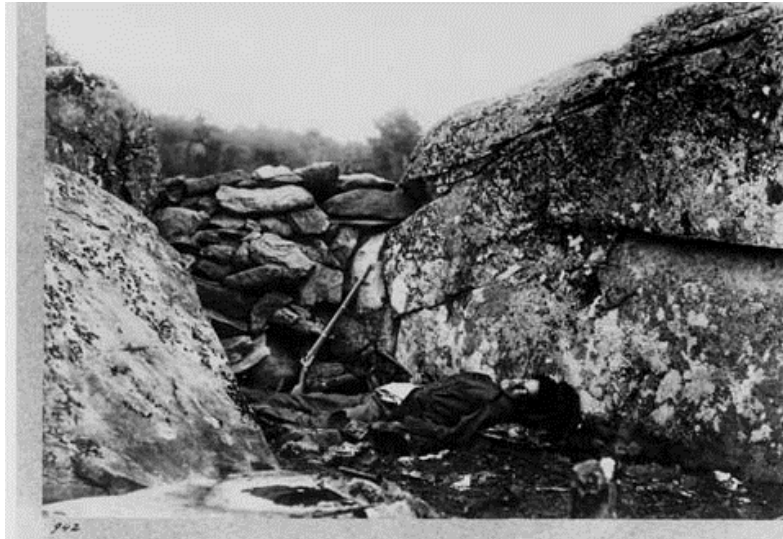
Homework: Review for test tomorrow

## 4 TURNING POINTS IN THE WAR

1. *Battle of the Ironclads:* The blockade was the North's most effective weapon, weakening the Confederacy by cutting off European shipments of guns & other supplies. To break the blockade, the South attached iron plates to a captured Union ship *Merrimac* (renamed the *Virginia*), doing heavy damage. The Union fitted the *Monitor* with iron plates. The battle of 2 ironclads was the first in history.







[http://www.google.com/imgres?  
imgurl=http://college.cengage.com/history/us/resources/shared/primary/source/images/gettysburg1.jpg&imgrefurl=http://college.cengage.com/history/us/bailey/american\\_pageant/11e/students/primary/gettysburg.htm&usq=\\_\\_317P00kjlQjN3eJDgnEoZwJkIBs-&h=329&w=480&sz=47&hl=en&start=0&zoom=1&tbnid=8-rODZhHW7X\\_Fm:&tbnh=164&tbnw=219&prev=images%3Fq%3DGettysburg%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dcom.microsoften-us%26biw%3D1259%26bih%3D823%26bs%3Disch:10%2C123&um=1&itbs=1&iact=hc&vpx=962&vpy=499&dur=319&hovh=186&hovw=271&tx=190&ty=102&ei=2F0LTbrIKovZnAfgg4H1DQ&oei=2F0LTbrIKovZnAfgg4H1DQ&esq=1&page=1&ndsp=22&ved=1t:429x:21,s:0&biw=1259&bih=823](http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://college.cengage.com/history/us/resources/shared/primary/source/images/gettysburg1.jpg&imgrefurl=http://college.cengage.com/history/us/bailey/american_pageant/11e/students/primary/gettysburg.htm&usq=__317P00kjlQjN3eJDgnEoZwJkIBs-&h=329&w=480&sz=47&hl=en&start=0&zoom=1&tbnid=8-rODZhHW7X_Fm:&tbnh=164&tbnw=219&prev=images%3Fq%3DGettysburg%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dcom.microsoften-us%26biw%3D1259%26bih%3D823%26bs%3Disch:10%2C123&um=1&itbs=1&iact=hc&vpx=962&vpy=499&dur=319&hovh=186&hovw=271&tx=190&ty=102&ei=2F0LTbrIKovZnAfgg4H1DQ&oei=2F0LTbrIKovZnAfgg4H1DQ&esq=1&page=1&ndsp=22&ved=1t:429x:21,s:0&biw=1259&bih=823)

3. Siege of Vicksburg, a day after  
Gettysburg, Gen'l Ulysses S. Grant forced  
the surrender of the fortress at Vicksburg  
on the Mississippi River, giving the north  
complete control of the river & splitting  
the South in two.



<http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://symonsez.files.wordpress.com/2010/03/vicksburg.jpg&imgrefurl=http://symonsez.wordpress.com/2010/03/09/eagan-replacing-grant-on-the-50-bill-ill-considered/&usq=s-3865-89RznBhgZB1V7ENCBAI-&h=479&w=600&sz=78&hl=en&start=0&zoom=1&thumb=muY0AnUxoD67M:&thumb=158&tbv=213&prev=images%3Fq%3DVicksburg%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rl%3Dcom.microsoft-en-us%26iw%3D1250%26bh%3D823%26ts%3D1&um=1&itb=1&iaet=hc&vpx=631&vpy=459&dur=479&hovl=201&how=251&tx=144&ty=117&ei=Nv4LTdKcKJP9nAeW1ZTPDQ&oei=Nv4LTdKcKJP9nAeW1ZTPDQ&esq=>

4. *Sherman's March to the Sea*: led by William T. (Tecumseh) Sherman, the northern army led a campaign of destruction eastward from Tennessee to the Georgia coast, then north to the Carolinas. For the 1st time in history, **CIVILIAN PROPERTY WAS DELIBERATELY DESTROYED AS AN ACT OF POLICY.**

*"War is Hell"* said Sherman.











The 16½ acre stockade was constructed to house 6,000 Union prisoners. The number of prisoners grew to over 25,000 by June, 1864. Conditions worsened daily. Prisoners were dying of diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, and pneumonia. During the 14 months the camp operated, over 45,000 Union prisoners passed through the gates - 12,914 never left alive. They were buried in shallow graves, shoulder to shoulder.

[http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville\\_camp.JPG&imgrefurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/visit.htm&usq=\\_\\_MazTaKpW8tC0WtjXwIMH8U31ZY=&h=235&w=454&sch=66&hl=en&start=21&um=1&tbnid=PSuQC1qnMGZUmI:&tbnh=66&tbnw=128&prev=/images%3Fq%3DAndersonville%26start%3D20%26num%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dde&as\\_sitemap=1](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville_camp.JPG&imgrefurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/visit.htm&usq=__MazTaKpW8tC0WtjXwIMH8U31ZY=&h=235&w=454&sch=66&hl=en&start=21&um=1&tbnid=PSuQC1qnMGZUmI:&tbnh=66&tbnw=128&prev=/images%3Fq%3DAndersonville%26start%3D20%26num%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Dde&as_sitemap=1)

**Built to accommodate ten thousand captured union soldiers, the prison was jammed with over thirty two thousand. The prison was horribly overcrowded and conditions were intolerable. There were no barracks and prisoners were forbidden to construct shelters. some prisoners did construct tents and flimsy lean-tos. Running through the middle of camp was a stagnant, foul stream, named sweet water branch. This stream was used as a sewer, as well as for drinking and bathing.**

**Medical treatment was almost nonexistent. The south was barely able to feed its own men, so prisoners (who were supposed to receive the same rations as confederate soldiers) started receiving rotten grain. Due to poor food and sanitation, and the lack of shelter and health care, many soldiers received dysentery, scurvy, and malaria. During the summer months, more than one hundred union soldiers died a day. Remaining in operation until the end of the war, Andersonville held more captured union soldiers than any other confederate camp. The camp contained over forty five thousand soldiers and almost fourteen thousand died while imprisoned.**



**ELMIRA PRISON**

**The U.S. War Department learned about empty barracks in Elmira, New York and immediately sent men to surround the camp with a stockade fence; this came to be known as Elmira Prison. Almost thirteen thousand men were housed in barracks and tents.**

**Prisoners' diets lacked vegetables and the majority of men had scurvy.**

**Almost three thousand men died here, mostly due to sickness. Ten prisoners did escape this prison by digging a tunnel for two months that was sixty six feet long.**



## Results of the Civil War

1. Casualties
  - 360,000 Union soldiers died
  - 258,000 Southern soldiers died
  - Thousands permanently disabled
2. The war left a legacy of bitterness and resentment
3. The South was physically ruined by the war
  - Lands devastated
  - Railroads demolished
  - Cities ravaged & burned
  - Southern economy destroyed
    - i. War kept cotton from northern and European markets
    - ii. Southern wealth was exhausted on the war
    - iii. Slaves were freed with no payment
4. Growth of the "Solid South"
5. Rise of sharecropping
6. Rise of "Jim Crow" system
7. Stimulated the growth of industry in the North
8. Millions of dollars wasted

# Thursday things

Entrance task:

Today: Turning points, major battles  
and prisoners of war

Homework: Review for test tomorrow